

This is the second time the chamaeleon is found to occur in North Gujarat—the first being a specimen caught in 1926 by Prof. Sutaria of the Gujarat College, Biology Department, on the College grounds.

I may here mention that Nurse (*J.B.N.H.S.*, xiii, 337), while writing on lizards, among the animals he caught at Deesa, does not mention the occurrence of the Chamaeleon.

It is curious that people in this place—even the Vagharis, who are supposed to be past masters in animal lore, especially lizards (*Gho* in Gujarati)—know nothing about this innocent reptile, and it was after much schooling that my man was able to grasp what I wanted.

AHMEDABAD,

HARI NARAYAN G. ACHARYA,

N. GUJARAT.

F.Z.S.

August 22, 1932.

[Mr. McCann of the Society secured a specimen of a Chamaeleon from the Abu Hills which was brought in by Bhils. The example survived captivity in the Society's office for over a year. In dry districts Chamaeleons are abroad during the rains, but appear to retire soon after the rains are over. Even in districts where they occur Chamaeleons are not too common.—EDS.]

XXVI.—A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *RANA HEXADACTYLA*, LESSON IN BENGAL.

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While studying the Amphibian fauna of Bengal, I collected a species of frog, hitherto unrecorded from Bengal, from several ponds at Dhakuria near Calcutta. I have compared these specimens with those of *Rana hexadactyla* (Lesson) in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India and have no hesitation in assigning them to this species. My identification has also been confirmed by Dr. Malcolm Smith to whom three specimens were sent from my collection.¹

¹ Sir David Ezra sent a few specimens of this frog from Calcutta to the Zoological Gardens, London. Eventually they died there and were sent for identification to Dr. Malcolm Smith, who, from an examination of a mutilated specimen, tentatively thought that it might have been a northern race of *R. hexadactyla*; and he requested the Director of the Zoological Survey of India to send him a collection of this species. Fortunately at that time I possessed these frogs, and three specimens, two females and one male, were sent. In acknowledging the receipt he concluded in a letter 'they differ certainly in colour from the *R. hexadactyla* of Southern India but they must be referred to that species. It is interesting to find its range extended.'